are getting ready for this better kind of eloquence, felt constrained to express his hearty approbation of this cause. This enterprise is in no way antagonistic to any other efforts looking towards the abolition of slavery. The simple aim of this Society is to line the coast of Africa, not with freemen only, but with christians. To light up the fires of christianity all along that dark shore; fires at which many tribes, now in heathen darkness, shall come to light their tapers and return to the far interior in turn to illumine others. Africa is to be regenerated. We must be content with doing what we can. Man works by littles; God will make up the deficiency. This effort will do us good. Its influence will be reflex. When this ship shall spread her white wings for that dark coast, many will be the prayers that will ascend to heaven for her prosperous voyage. Her return will be watched with prayer also, and in blessing others, we shall ourselves be blessed.

Samuel Tyler, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the movement of the Maine Colonization Society and its Committee, to build a ship for the Ameria can Colonization Society, that a subscription be now opened in aid of the object, and a committee appointed to obtain such further subscriptions as persons who have not found it convenient to be present with us at this time may be pleased to give.

Phineas Barnes, Esq., rose for the purpose only of gaining information. He had had no opportunity, on account of frequent absences from the city, to learn the ways and means proposed. Although he considered the proposition perfectly within the ability of the citizens of this State; he thought it would encourage others to know if there was a good prospect of success in the undertaking. Gentleman would, of consequence, give more heartily, more promptly, and more liberally.

Samuel Tyler, Esq., one of the State Committee, stated that Capt. Patten, of Bath, Chairman of the Ship Committee, calculated that a ship of 600 tons could be built for about \$51 per ton—that the proposed ship therefore, will cost about \$36,000. In regards to the prospect of success, he with Mr. Wm. Chase, another member of the committee, had proposed this meeting in order to test the public interest in its behalf. The State Committee were to meet on the 7th November next, at which time, he looked for more definite information from other parts of the State.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter seconded the resolution offered by Mr. Tyler. He looked at the subject only in its gospel aspect. All our christian principles, all our christian institutions are under the one broad chart which bids us, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be on minor matters, there can be only one mind in regard to the transportation of christian principles and christian institutions to Africa.

Rev. Mr. Farrington could not leave the house without a single word expressive of his interest in this cause. His heart is in it. The finger of God is upon it. He has marked it as his own, and what he has thus distinguished cannot fail. This enterprise is a forerunner of the latter day of glory. Kidnappers had stolen from Africa her children, the plan now is to carry them back improved and with a torch of civilization in their hands, and the gospel of Christ in their hearts.

The chairman thought the enterprise proposed by the Resolution, a perfectly practicable one. None would doubt the ability of the State to build a meeting house; will not this proposed ship do as much good?

The resolution was carried nem. con.

Mr. Gurley made some additional eloquent remarks on the character of this enterprise; the vastness of its influence upon Africa and her degraded

children. There were persons in other States ready to aid this project. Judge Helsenstein had offered a thousand dollars. But he hoped that Maine would build the whole ship. There had been a spirited meeting in Calais, pledging her part towards this cause. Prominent gentlemen in other sections were of opinion that this State should have the exclusive honor of carrying out this enterprise. Other States in due time will, from your example, furnish ships for the same purpose, to be called after their names. There was great significancy in the heading, my friend Dr. Cummings furnished for this circular, "The first ship in the new line for Africa." Let every other State have a ship in this cause, but to Maine be the honor of the First Ship in this new line.

The committee appointed by the chairman are expected to act immediately. The subscriptions we learn has been generously opened by some of our citizens. The following are the committee appointed by the chairman:-

PHINEAS BARNS, A. W. H. CLAPP. EZRA CARTER, NATHAN CUMMINGS, WM. W. THOMAS, SAMUEL R. LEAVITT, SAMUEL TYLER, WM. CHASE.

From the Christian Advocate, New York.

## THE AFRICAN RACE.—ITS CONDITION AND DESTINY.

The deplorable condition of the negro inhabitants of Africa is admitted on all hands. But it is not only deplorable, it is hopeless, unless new life can be infused by colonization. After the lapse of thousands of years, there has not only been no social, political, or moral advancement among the native tribes of the African continent, but there has been no movement toward such improvement. No thought of reform seems to have thrilled the paralytic soul-no reaction against tyranny seems even to have been felt in the heart of the people.—Tyranny there produces only despair, and despair only begets stupor. It is not to be hoped that Africa will be regenerated by spontaneous effort: "the whole head is sick, the whole heart is faint; from the sole of the foot even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and putrifying sores." There is nowhere a sound spot upon which the work of re-construction can be commenced. Even if a moral lever could be found, and able arms to wield it, there is no place in the African heart which might serve for a fulcrum, working on which the oppressive mass of superstition and wicked habits might haply be thrown down. The whole intellectual organization is shattered; the moral is destroyed. There is no hope but in colonization and the gospel.

We do not mean to say that the African race is in these respects different from other heathen and barbarous nations. Their condition is the result of circumstances, which elsewhere have been as fatally operative upon other races as in Africa they have upon the negro. We only say that, so far as anything is to be hoped from themselves, their condition is final, irremedi-

able. It is beyond reaction; it is collapsed.

Where are colonists to go from? There can be but one answer to the question: they must go from the United States. The colonists must be of the same race, or they will not save, but destroy. The fate of the North American Indians is an illustration of this certainty. Notwithstanding the sym-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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